



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Even the non-slaveholders supported slavery because of the necessity they felt for rigid measures to keep the inferior race in restraint. And yet it has been said, and probably with truth, that the slaves were controlled by men rather than by laws; that is, the laws were in their origin and in their observance largely matters of expediency, dependent for enforcement on conditions and people, both masters and slaves. Professor Henry has in this monograph made a detailed study of the various measures both legal and extra-legal employed in South Carolina to secure this control. Some of the most interesting chapters are those which deal with the patrol system, the restrictions placed on assemblage, on abolition, and on incendiary literature, and the punishment of slaves and of those who tampered with the institution of slavery. Besides making a considerable contribution to our knowledge of historical facts, the author has given a special value to the study by his analysis of the attitude of the people generally toward the negro.

---

*A Text-Book on National Economy.* By A. G. CLARKE. London: P. S. King & Son, 1915. 8vo, pp. vii+105. 3s. 6d.

Arguing for the need of supplementing economic science with constructive activity on the part of students, the author has here given, in broad generalizations, "the main truths" of national economy, in a form suitable for text-book purposes. The field is varied, covering such topics as national service, the creation of wealth, distribution, education, law and government, health, and statistics. The treatment at times is insular, but loses none of its universality thereby. The work is brief, pointed, and on the whole well written. It is not without weakness, however, as it lacks the amplification necessary for the introduction of such a broad study. The discussion of the separate topics is rather too meager, it would seem, for schoolroom work.

---

*Money and Currency.* By JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON. Revised ed. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. x+423. \$1.75.

The passage of the Federal Reserve act has been the occasion for a new edition of this standard work, to replace the former chapter "Is the Gold Standard Secure?" with a chapter on "The Reform of the Currency System in the United States," which includes a discussion of both the Aldrich-Vreeland and the Federal Reserve acts. Several tables of valuable banking statistics have been added in the appendix and the index has been successfully revised.